

of the law covering the offence charged in the indictment.

Names the Accomplices.

"It is of paramount importance to these defendants," said Justice Seabury at the outset, "because their reputations and liberty are at stake; and it is of paramount importance to the state because if these defendants have entered into a criminal conspiracy to prevent and obstruct justice they ought to be punished for their crime."

The court then charged the jury that George A. Sipp and his son, Howard Sipp, the two lawyers, Jacob Rouss and Edward Jackson Newell, were accomplices, as well as Patrolman Eugene F. Fox and Captain Thomas W. Walsh. He refused to charge that any of the other witnesses were accomplices.

In ending his charge Justice Seabury said:

"You are not trying the police force or the so-called police 'System.' Do not be prejudiced against the defendants because they occupy high positions in the Police Department, and indulge in no sympathy for them because of the plight they are in."

Justice Seabury finished speaking at 7:01 o'clock, and immediately counsel for the defendants made motions to have the jury charged on one or another point. But in almost every case the court refused the request.

Justice Seabury, who spoke exactly an hour and thirty-two minutes, followed District Attorney Whitman, whose attack on the four defendants lasted two hours and thirty-five minutes, ending with the following:

"If this thing can be done—if the Police Department and its commanders can conspire together to prevent justice from being done—it means an end to civilized government and the people, and law and order are worthless things. We ask you to find all four defendants guilty. We ask that because they are guilty; we ask that because they have been proven guilty."

Bribery Charges Next.

The District Attorney began the people's summing up with the calling of court at the beginning of the afternoon session, the last two addresses to the jury for the defence having been finished as a midday recess was taken. Abraham S. Gilbert, speaking for Murtha, began, and when he sat down John B. Stanchfield pleaded not only for his client, Thompson, but summed up on behalf of all four men.

The next move after the four prisoners are sentenced on the conspiracy charge, the maximum penalty of which is only one year and \$5,000 fine, is to prepare for their trials on the bribery indictments, more serious charges, involving an extreme sentence of fifteen years.

Mr. Whitman's present plans are to try Sergeant Peter J. Duffy, who is said to have been Sweeney's chief collector, first, and to put Sweeney on trial next. The order in which the other inspectors will be tried has not yet been determined upon. Sentence on the four convicted police heads will probably be pronounced in the course of a week.

POLICE BATTLE WITH THE STRIKING BARBERS

One Patrolman Badly Hurt and Others Have Close Shaves—Many Are Arrested.

The strike of the barbers which had been taken as a joke in Brooklyn took a serious turn last night when fifteen arrests were made during riots in Brownsville and East New York. Police charged a mob of several thousand strikers and their sympathizers who marched six abreast through the streets, and as a result one policeman is in the hospital with a fracture of the skull and a badly lacerated face.

Trouble began early yesterday afternoon when several thousand men marched through Liberty Avenue, Chestnut and Fulton streets, throwing stones and defiance at barbers doing business along the line of march. Nine arrests were made toward evening before this mob was dispersed.

About 8 o'clock last night a mob of 5,000 men and boys singing socialist songs marched through Brownsville. As they proceeded their ranks were augmented by hundreds of children who hurled potatoes and other vegetables at barber shops. Their elders threw stones. "Come out and join us, you scabs!" the mob shouted at barbers who were doing business. If the invitation was not obeyed a shower of stones and vegetables followed. Growing more uncontrollable, the mob marched through Pitkin Avenue to Sheppard and Liberty avenues, and then back to the Brownsville section wrecking windows and emptying barber chairs.

The reserves from several police stations were ordered out. Fifteen men from the Liberty Avenue station, under Captain Owen Rooney, were charged upon several times by the mob, which they met with drawn clubs. Six men were arrested for disorderly conduct.

Patrolman Oscar Jones was struck by a stone, which bounced from his head into a window of Charles Margiotta's barber shop, No. 267 Pitkin Avenue. Jones was taken to the Bradford Street Hospital in a serious condition. Several men who were being shaved rushed out with their faces covered with lather and were met with a shower of vegetables.

At Arlon Hall the barbers held a meeting last night and at a late hour had come to no agreement as to what they would do to-day.

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YOU can have one if you take care of yourself. Overstressing and sluggish circulation clog the bowels and affect the skin. Nature has provided an ideal laxative which purifies your blood, cleanses your intestines and relieves constipation—the real cause of pimples, etc. Get a bottle of

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today at any Drug Store, take 1/2 glass on arising or at any time on an empty stomach, and you'll see the difference in your complexion.

CAPTAIN THOMAS W. WALSH.

Whose evidence contributed most materially to the conviction of the four ex-inspectors.



WHITMAN SHATTERED INSPECTORS' DEFENCE

Lawyers Agree That District Attorney's Summing Up Removed All Doubt of Police Heads' Guilt.

Many lawyers in the courtroom at the winding up of the trial of the four inspectors said if there was any doubt in the minds of any juror at the end of the case as to the guilt of any of the defendants, particularly Murtha, it was removed by the summing up of District Attorney Whitman.

All who heard the summing up agreed that it could not have been more direct, more eloquent, or more convincing. Not only did he lash all four defendants for conspiring to keep the two ships out of the jurisdiction of the court, and for their grafting generally, but he exonerated them for what he called a baseless attack on the character of the elder Sipp.

This attack on the man who more than any one else was responsible for the bringing of the four inspectors to the bar of justice was conceived, the District Attorney declared, solely for the purpose of silencing him, and he eloquently reviewed the whole history of Sipp, whose moral character, he insisted with all the power at his command, was cleared of the police-made charges by the grand jury, and was as good as that of any man's in the courtroom.

Nor did he neglect to defend the other witnesses attacked by the defence, particularly Patrolman Fox, who, he said, was an angel compared with any of the prisoners at the bar.

Thanks the Jurymen.

The District Attorney began by presenting the thanks of the state for the jury's devotion to duty, and then declared the essential facts of the people's case had not been contradicted or denied.

Mr. Whitman then eulogized the lawyers for the defence, whom he described as leaders of the bar in New York City and prominent throughout the United States. "But, notwithstanding their experience, their skill, their oratory, which has perhaps never been equalled, certainly never excelled in this courtroom, the bitterly brutal fact stands out now as clearly as when the people rested their case—the prisoners at the bar are guilty. Oratory and eloquence cannot obscure that."

He then referred to the attack made upon some of his witnesses, saying:

"You cannot get good men to associate with grafters; you cannot get saints to associate with blackmailers; you cannot get men in respectable business to hire police inspectors or buy police protection."

He then turned to the character witnesses called by the defence and asked the jurors if they ever heard of any man holding a similar position to those on trial whose reputation was not good while they remained in office.

"Mr. Ratine said it was unusual to see such men on trial," continued Mr. Whitman. "Thank God, it is!"

Mr. Whitman went on to say that despite better known and more witnesses called on behalf of a president of a trust company (referring to Joseph B. Reichman), he was convicted. And then he mentioned in similar vein other prominent men convicted since he began his term of office, mentioned, though not by name, Charles H. Hyde, ex-City Chamberlain, and Lieutenant Charles Becker. And in this regard he said:

"Even a little lieutenant of police may have a good reputation, but that does not prevent him from being convicted of murder with a line of good character witnesses who are telling the truth."

Shatters Police Alibis.

Then he proceeded to shatter the alibis offered by the defence for Thompson and Sweeney. Thompson's alibi, he said, was largely corroborative of Captain Walsh's testimony. He made the most of the point brought out on the cross-examination of Walsh by the defence that Walsh had visited Thompson while the latter was sick in St. Vincent's Hospital, where he paid him his monthly share of the graft. He showed that Sweeney's alibi did not begin until twenty-four hours after the conspiracy had been hatched.

The District Attorney then surprised the defence by drawing attention to the fact that on the evening of December 29, when the state contended Sweeney was at the Grand Central subway station talking with Hussey, who is alleged to have given him his share of the silence fund then, the testimony of Sweeney's wife, his daughter, his sister and his niece placed him but five blocks away, at 47th street,

POLICE 'SYSTEM' LEARNS IT CANNOT FLOUT LAW

Four Big Inspectors Bagged, Not Merely "One Little Lieutenant."

STORY OF 10-MONTH FIGHT

From Day of Rosenthal's Slaying District Attorney Has Been Nemesis of Police Vice Graft Ring.

With the conviction of the four inspectors last night, District Attorney Whitman drove home to the highest ranking officials of the Police Department the fact which he laid at the door of Lieutenant Charles Becker on the night of October 21 last year—that even the hitherto invincible "System" cannot successfully flout the law.

In that fact, which Mr. Whitman said has stood out above everything else with him, is to be found the motive, the driving power which has carried the District Attorney through the ten months' daily battle which he has fought since the morning of July 16, 1912, when Herman Rosenthal was murdered in front of the Hotel Metropolitan.

Vice, law-breaking, graft and murder have engaged Whitman in a continuous fight since that day, but above them all, he said, he holds that the brazen defiance of law by the police, who are supposed to uphold it, works more terrible damage in the example which the underworld copies than any single crime involved in the exposure of the "System."

With that as his motive Whitman has driven the knife of exposure and conviction slowly upward from patrolmen to inspectors. He began the work which culminated last night within half an hour after the moment when Herman Rosenthal was shot down in front of the Metropolitan.

In a way Whitman had begun that work even before the murder, for his examination of Rosenthal, the prospective witness before the grand jury, really laid the foundation for the structure which the District Attorney has since been able to build up against the "System."

Graft and Murder Linked.

With his conviction of Becker, October 24, 1912, and that of the four gunmen, less than a month later, he completed the murder prosecutions and cleared his decks for the more difficult fight to expose the "System's" graft methods. How closely the murder and graft investigations were linked, however, was demonstrated by the fact that on the summer nights between July 16 and October 1 Whitman interviewed more than one hundred men, whose evidence, inadmissible in the murder trials, furnished the groundwork for the graft inquiry that followed.

From one of these voluntary witnesses who came to see the District Attorney at his home, because, like most of those who brought real information, he was afraid to be seen going to the prosecutor's office, Whitman got a story of a bartender, who had formerly owned a saloon, but had been driven out of business and then out of a job in the 6th Inspection District because he had incurred the enmity of Sweeney and Walsh.

That man, when induced to call upon Whitman, confessed with terror that he did not have the nerve to openly charge the police with the

graft they had levied upon him—Rosenthal's fate as a prospective witness was still fresh in the minds of those who had had graft dealings with the police—but he promised to produce a man who had been "milked by the police and then double-crossed," as he expressed it, "and was sore enough to talk."

He brought forward George A. Sipp, and judging that the most startling blow to the "System" could be delivered in that way, Whitman turned Sipp over to the Curran aldermanic committee, where his story could be told first in the open, rather than behind the closed doors of a grand jury room.

Those who have followed the case since and appreciated the dramatic instinct which Sipp has shown, combining that knowledge with the fact that Whitman has shown himself to be a keen judge of character, believe the District Attorney deliberately gave Sipp that opportunity to talk in public first to stiffen up the prospective witness so there would be no chance of a retreat on his part.

Sipp Gave the Basis.

In any event Sipp did appear before the aldermanic committee, and as he unfolded his sordid story seemed to be pleased with the sensation he was making. Emory R. Buckner, chief counsel to the Curran committee, drew from him every possible detail that could possibly furnish a basis for future prosecution of the men named by the Harlem hotelkeeper, and when Sipp left that witness chair Whitman's real battle against the power of the "System" began in earnest.

The District Attorney started then to prepare his case against Patrolman Fox, but Commissioner Waldo stepped in ahead with an arrest of Fox, which had no available evidence to support it. Through Sweeney, Hussey, Murtha and Thompson, with Sweeney as the chief factor, the wires were laid for a plot to get Sipp out of the way, and that scheme, which would have temporarily wrecked Whitman's plans, was barely thwarted.

Sweeney began a flank attack by means of the "framed-up" affidavits attacking Sipp's character, and Mayor Gaynor ordered Sipp's arrest on the basis of the alleged evidence obtained by Sweeney from two women of the underworld.

It was here the "System" overstepped itself, for Whitman, taking the police activity against Sipp at its face value, put the case before the grand jury, which immediately threw out the police case against the hotelkeeper as a "frame-up" which bore traces of conspiracy. Meanwhile Fox was discharged in the police court because the Police Department had no legal evidence to present, but Whitman had reached Sipp and convinced him that if he would come forward and tell the truth he would be protected from police persecution.

Before that, however, Patrolman Hartigan had been sent on his fateful errand from Sweeney to Walsh to Fox, with the balance of the \$1,200 bribe, which the "System" had figured would be enough to keep Sipp out of the state and away from the witness chair in the Fox case.

Sipp returned, after putting himself in the hands of the District Attorney, and in spite of a riotous attempt by detectives from Police Headquarters to get him out of Whitman's hands, he testified before the grand jury, and the indictment against Fox was returned. In this case, Fox, after carrying out a bluff until a jury was actually selected to try him, threw up his hands, pleaded guilty, and himself went before the grand jury with his evidence against Walsh.

"System's" Economy Fatal.

Between the time of his arrest and his pleading, however, the police "ring" got busy again and held out niggardly financial inducements to

CONVICTED OFFICIALS ALL LONG ON FORCE

Hussey Often Promoted and Reduced; Sweeney and Murtha Had Good Records; Thompson Faced Charges Before.

James E. Hussey.

Former Inspector James E. Hussey had a checkered career in the Police Department since he first rose to the rank of captain. When General Bingham became Commissioner Hussey was a captain. Bingham took a fancy to him, and in a short while promoted him to inspector. Mayor Gaynor made Mr. Crosey head of the Police Department, and it was not long before the new Commissioner got out his axe. Hussey was at the time in command of the 6th Inspection District, which included Harlem. Crosey sent him to command the Sheppard Bay station as a captain. It was bad enough to make a captain of him, but sending him down to a station where there was little more than a memory of the old racing days was considered to be "rubbing it in."

Hussey joined the force on October 13, 1886. On March 13, 1894, he was made a sergeant. He spent almost ten years in that grade and became a captain on October 5, 1903. In January, 1907, he was promoted to inspector. On April 19 of the same year he was reduced to the grade of captain, but the same day again became an inspector, where he remained until November 7, 1908, when he was again reduced to a captaincy. Not long afterward he was made an inspector again, but on March 3, 1911, he was once more reduced.

Dennis F. Sweeney.

Dennis F. Sweeney entered the Police Department as a patrolman on November 17, 1888. He became a roundsman in 1892, sergeant in 1897, and was made a captain by Commissioner Greene in May, 1901. He was promoted to be inspector of the 6th Inspection District by Commissioner McAdoo on June 20, 1905.

While in command of the Leonard street station he boasted that not a poolroom or den of vice could be found in his precinct. He was transferred from the Leonard street station to the West 100th street station to clean up the district after Captain Nally had been removed. The Commissioner indicated that Captain Sweeney made good in the West 100th street station.

Charges of neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer were preferred

against Sweeney by Commissioner Bingham on March 17, 1906. On the former charge he was asked to explain why the Fort George Hotel, at Amsterdam Avenue and 19th street, had no license for either concerts or the sale of liquor. The charges were said to be technical and not criminal.

When Sweeney was captain at the Leonard street station he handled the Nan Patterson case.

James F. Thompson.

James F. Thompson has been in the department for twenty-six years. He was appointed to the force on October 1, 1887, and promoted to sergeant after nine years' duty. Two years later he was made a lieutenant and placed in a district where he remained seven years. October 31, 1905, he was promoted to a captaincy.

April 19, 1907, he was detailed as an inspector, and on May 5 of the same year Commissioner Baker placed him in command of the 6th Inspection District as an acting inspector. He remained in charge of that district until September 29, 1909. He was then placed on trial because of the disorderly condition of his district and was reduced to captain. From June, 1911, until January 1, this year, he was in command of the 36th Precinct.

Thompson was born October 23, 1861. He lives at No. 52 Charles street, Manhattan.

John J. Murtha.

Officials at Police Headquarters last night refused to give out any information regarding the record of John J. Murtha in the department. They would not even say when he was appointed an inspector, though it is known he held that office in 1911, and was then in command of the 6th Inspection District, which includes Harlem, were George A. Sipp had his place.

In describing himself last night to the clerk of the court, Murtha said he was fifty-two years old, and was born in New York. His parents, he said, were born in Ireland, and were dead. He said he lived at No. 650 East 32d street, Brooklyn. Regarding his habits, he said that he had been a moderate drinker. He declared he had never before been convicted of a crime.

FOURTEEN CONVICTIONS IN WHITMAN'S GRAFT CRUSADE AGAINST "THE SYSTEM"

July 16, 1912—Herman Rosenthal murdered.

October 24, 1912—Charles Becker, lieutenant of police; murder; sentence death.

November 19, 1912—"Dago Frank" Cirofici, "Whitey" Lewis, "Gyp" the Blood and "Lefty" Louie, gangmen; murder; sentence, death.

February 5, 1913—Eugene F. Fox, patrolman; graft; awaiting sentence.

February 24, 1913—Thomas W. Walsh, captain of police; graft; awaiting sentence.

March 15, 1913—John J. Hartigan, patrolman; perjury; sentence, from two to three years.

March 27, 1913—Edward J. Newell, lawyer; tampering with a witness; awaiting sentence.

April 18, 1913—Thomas F. Robinson, patrolman; graft; sentence, from six to ten years.

May 6, 1913—Dennis Sweeney, James E. Hussey, James F. Thompson, John J. Murtha, inspectors of police; conspiracy; sentence, —.

him, on condition that he would "take his medicine" and "keep his mouth shut."

Fox decided not to go to prison to save the big grafters behind him, and on the basis of his evidence Walsh was indicted, and pleaded guilty on February 24.

It was as a direct result of the evidence that accumulated on the heels of Sipp's exposures that Edward J. Newell, the lawyer who was concerned in the attempt to keep Sipp out of the state, was indicted. Newell pleaded guilty on March 27, and after obtaining the blanket indictment for conspiracy against the four inspectors, the charge upon which the "big four" were adjudged guilty last night, Mr. Whitman turned aside to another graft inquiry which had developed side by side with the Sipp-Fox-Walsh disclosures.

The other lead, which also involved Sweeney, was developed from the evidence of Luigi Tancredi, a Harlem

restaurant keeper, who swore to having paid graft to Patrolman Thomas F. Robinson, Sweeney's wardman. Robinson was convicted April 18.

Thirteen graft indictments and one indictment under section 2440 of the penal law for tampering with a witness still stand against Sweeney, and graft indictments are still awaiting trial against each of the other three inspectors who were convicted with Sweeney yesterday.

TOOK \$200; MISSED \$2,000.

Thieves entered the second floor of No. 175 East Houston street early yesterday, and after breaking open a safe belonging to Samuel Ershowsky made off with jewelry and money amounting to \$200. In their hasty departure they left behind jimmies and drills and did not touch a box which Ershowsky said usually contained his wife's jewelry, valued at \$2,000. He had no key, so could not tell, he said.

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